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CHAPTER 20 Crack Growth Analysis on BGA Solder Bump Connections

Minoru Mukai, Hiroyuki Takahashi, Takashi Kawakami

Machine/System Laboratory

Machinery and System Laboratory Corporate

Research and Development Center

Toshiba Corporation

Kikuo Kishimoto

Department of Engineering

Tokyo Institute of Technology

1. INTRODUCTION

In electronic equipment in which high density mounting is proceeding, a thermal fatigue crack problem of solder joint becomes more important. Thus, many studies have been made as to reliability evaluation of solder joint (1) - (4). The authors also have proposed an elastic-creep model in which attention is paid to non-elastic behavior of Sn63-Pb37 solder and have indicated the effectiveness of the model (5) - (10). Many of the evaluation methods, which have been proposed, are based on the concept of crack initiation lifetime determined by a Coffin-Manson type fatigue lifetime prediction formula. increase in electric resistance value, which is a problem in reliability, generally occurs at a time near to breaking lifetime. Accordingly, prediction of crack initiation lifetime is safety side evaluation, which is reasonable as a design method. However, knowledge as to crack evolution may be necessary under various design conditions. From the above background, studies on crack evolution also have been recently increased (11) - (13).

The authors also have reported an experimental method, in which a simple method (8) based on material damage law is combined with a fatigue test of actual joint (10), in addition to evaluation of crack evolution (13) based on breakdown dynamics. This article will introduce first a result of mechanical fatigue test of solder bump joint used in Ball Grid Array package (BGA) and the like, prediction of crack initiation lifetime, and a simple prediction method of breakdown lifetime.

In addition to the above, this article will reports creep J integration range determined by FEM analysis using the elastic-creep model (5) and a result of investigations as to crack evolution characteristics in bump joint mode.

2. MECHANICAL FATIGUE TEST OF SOLDER BUMP JOINT AND LIFETIME PREDICTION

2.1 Test method

Fig. 1 shows the outline of a tester and an Sn63-Pb37 solder bump joint specimen. In the test, the fatigue tester, which was driven by a linear actuator and a reduced displacement mechanism was developed and used. The specimen had a shape approximately the same as that of a BGA joint. The joint was subjected to shear deformation by repeatedly applying relative replacement to ceramic substrates between which the bump joint was sandwiched. The test was carried out using displacement-controlled symmetrical triangular waves at room temperature. Since the solder joint of an actual semiconductor package had a low strain rate, a low wave frequency had to be set in the fatigue test. This article will report a result of test carried out under the conditions of total displacement amplitude $\Delta X=7$ to 14 μm and wave frequency $f\approx 3$ to 5×10^{-3} Hz.

Fig. 1 Outline of mechanical fatigue tester and solder bump joint specimen

2.2 Prediction of crack initiation lifetime

Fatigue cracks initiated approximately at the same time from the overall peripheries of the solders in the vicinities of the joint boundaries of the bump specimen, and the initial cracks developed into final breakdown. In the meantime, a maximum load range was monotonously dropped as the number of cycles increased. Fig. 2 shows an example of reduction of a load range.

Fig. 2 Drop of load range

In the solder bump fatigue test, fatigue crack cannot be observed from the outside. The authors propose to indirectly prescribe the number of cycles in which initial crack occurs from the reduction rate of the load range. Drop of the load range in the fatigue test is caused by drop of rigidity caused by initiation and evolution of crack and to the repeated softening phenomenon of Sn63Pb37 solder material. First, the drop of the load range caused by the drop of rigidity was determined using an FEM model having crack. As a result, the load range was dropped by 11% with respect to that of an initial shape model. Next, when the drop of the load range caused by the repeated softening was examined by a result of fatigue test of bulk member and an average shear strain range caused in bump portion, it was calculated that a load range drop rate was 7%. A load drop rate at the time of initiation of crack was obtained by multiplying the load ranges, which were calculated at the respective times at which crack initiated and softening was

repeatedly carried out after load was dropped. In the bump shape in the test, it was calculated that the load range drop rate when crack initiated at the depth of 50 µm was approximately constant and 17%. The number cycles in which fatigue crack initiated was determined based on the above calculation and arranged as shown in Fig. 3.

FEM analysis of the bump joint specimen was carried out using the general-purpose structural analysis code ABAQUS based on a finite element method. The elastic-creep model $^{(5)}$ proposed by the authors was used as the characteristics of solder material. Fig. 4 shows a contour view of equivalent creep ranges. In the bump joint mode, since strain-concentrated-portion is located at a singularity point, lifetime prediction based on the maximum value of an angular point is improper. The authors proposed previously a method of providing an evaluation point within 50 μ m from the singularity point. The authors calculated predicted lifetime by the following Coffin-Manson equation $^{(7)}$ by applying the method.

$$N_{\rm f} = 0.146 \cdot \Delta \varepsilon_{\rm in}^{-1.94} \tag{1}$$

where, N_f shows the number of lifetime cycles, and $\Delta\epsilon_{in}$ shows a non-elastic strain range (here, equivalent creep strain range). Fig. 3 also shows a result of lifetime prediction. Since bump specimens cannot help being dispersed in the shape thereof, crack lifetimes are different several times. However, this tendency excellently corresponds to the result of lifetime prediction based on the equivalent creep strain range obtained 50 μm inside of the singularity point.

- Fig. 3 Crack initiation lifetime
- Fig. 4 Distribution of equivalent creep strain range
- 2.3 Simple prediction method of breakdown life

The number of cycles in which the load range drop rate reached 75% was set as a breakdown lifetime. Fig. 5 shows the relationship between the total displacement amplitude ΔX and the number of cycles in which the load range drop rate reached 17% and 75%. Although it cannot be said that the distribution of fatigue crack initiation lifetime (load drop rate: 17%) is in parallel with that of breakdown lifetime (load drop rate: 75%), both of them incline comparatively similarly. In the bump shape subjected to the test, it is clarified that breakdown initiation lifetime is about four to six times longer than crack initiation lifetime. A method of multiplying predicted crack initiation lifetime by the above ratio is contemplated as a simple prediction method of bump breakdown lifetime in actual design.

- Fig. 5 Relation between crack initiation lifetime and breakage lifetime
- 3. ANALYSIS OF CRACK DEVELOPMENT
- 3.1 Calculation of crack evolution rate

 Calculation similar to that described in the previous

paragraph was carried out by changing the depth of initial crack by several micron meters, and the relationship between crack depth and load range drop rate was examined. As a result, relationship between crack evolution rate and load range reduction when crack initiated at the depth of 50 μm was 2.7 $\mu\text{m/}\text{\%}\text{.}$ Fig. 6 arranges the evolution rate immediately after the initiation of crack based on the above result. To verify the reasonability of the above prescribing method, breakdown was checked after the test was stopped in the predetermined number of cycles, and the state of crack evolution was observed. As a result, about 50 μm deep initial cracks occurred in the periphery of a bump under the condition of ΔX = 12 μm after 150 cycles passed. It was observed that the cracks developed to a depth of about 100 μm after 300 cycles passed. An average evolution rate was 0.3 $\mu\text{m/cycle}$ during the about period of time, which is in good agreement with the result arranged in Fig. 6.

Fig. 6 Clack evolution rate immediately after occurrence of initial crack

3.2 Calculation of ΔJc by elastic-creep analysis

The FEM analysis of bump joint specimen was carried out using the general-purpose structural analysis code ABAQUS based on the finite element method. A three-dimensional analysis model was created as shown in Fig. 7 in consideration of the symmetrical property of the bump specimen. Cracks having a depth of 50 μm was formed around the entire periphery of the

vicinity of a joint interface. The elastic-creep model was used as the solder material characteristics. The condition of the test resides in a strain rate region (about $3 \times 10^{-4}/\text{sec}$) to which the elastic-creep model can be applied. Similarly to the test, displacement-controlled triangular waves were applied to the upper surface of model as a load condition. A creep J integrated value was determined at point A in Fig. 7 in the direction of an arrow. For the convenience of an amount of calculation, the integrated value was calculated up to a fourth path. Fig. 8 shows an example of J in a half cycle on a crack opening side. Since the crack opening side is in a path in the vicinity of a crack extreme end, a steady state is reached in a short time. A creep J integration range $\Delta J c$ was calculated by carrying out time integration in the half cycle on the crack opening side.

Fig. 9 shows the relationship between ΔJc and evolution rate da/dN. Cracks are distributed along approximately the same linear line. Further, a multiplier term is near to 2 when it is arranged by the Paris law. It is contemplated that the initial crack behavior in the joint mode can be also evaluated using ΔJc . Fig. 9 also shows evolution characteristics ⁽¹³⁾ at room temperature that were arranged by the author using CCT specimen. It is supposed that a problem resides in the consistency of the steady evolution characteristics of the CCT specimen with that of bulk member, they have approximately the same tendency.

$$da/dN = 32.1 \times \Delta J c^{1.807} \tag{2}$$

Fig. 7 Analysis model

Fig. 8 Creep J integrated value

Fig. 9 Crack evolution behavior in solder bump joint

4. CONCLUSIONS

The result of the mechanical fatigue test of solder bump joint, the prediction of crack initiation lifetime, and the simple prediction method of breakdown lifetime have been introduced. In addition to the above, the creep J integration range was determined by the FEM analysis, and the examined result of the crack evolution behavior in the actual joint mode has been reported, from which the following conclusions have been obtained.

- . In the lifetime prediction in the singularity region of non-elastic strain at bump angular point, a method of using the equivalent creep strain range, which is generated at a section apart from the singularity point by several grain sizes (50 $\mu m)$, as a parameter is applied. The result of lifetime prediction is in good correspondence to the result of test, and the reasonability of the method has been confirmed;
- In the bump shape subjected to the test, the breakdown lifetime is about four to six times longer than the crack initiation lifetime. As the simple prediction method of bump breakdown lifetime in actual design, the authors have proposed the method that after the fatigue crack initiation lifetime is predicted

based on stress analysis, it is multiplied by the above lifetime ratio obtained by the test.

- . As the result that the crack evolution rate is evaluated by ΔJc calculated by the FEM analysis, there can be obtained a prospect that ΔJc can be arranged by the Paris law. There is also shown a possibility that the initial crack evolution behavior in actual joint mode is evaluated using ΔJc .
- . The above result was compared with the steady crack evolution behavior of bulk member obtained by CCT specimen. It is contemplated that there is a problem in the consistency between the steady evolution characteristics of bump joint and those of bulk member because the crack evolution behavior of bump joint is initial evolution behavior immediately after crack initiation at microscopic joint. However, in the scope of this study, both the bump joint and the bulk member have approximately the same tendency.

Appendix Calculation of creep J integrated value by FEM analysis - Basic examination using CCT specimen model -

The creep J integrated value J obtained by the FEM analysis was verified by a basic analysis model. The general-purpose structural analysis code ABAQUS was used. 1 in Appendix shows the analysis model. A two-dimensional model in consideration of the symmetrical property of CCT specimen was formed by a plane stress element. The elastic-creep model was used as the solder material characteristics. Table 1 in Appendix shows creep characteristics expressed by a Norton law. Temperature conditions were set to constant temperatures of 25°C and -65°C. Forcible displacement δ was applied to a load point in view of that many of solder joints were under displacement control type load conditions. Fig. 2 in Appendix shows J^*s obtained in ten types of paths along the outer peripheries from the extreme end of a crack. Since J^*s are initially in a small-scale creep state, J^*s in the paths nearer to the extreme end of the crack are large. Thereafter, the specimen reaches a creep deformation managing type steady creep state in its entirety. J's are converged to the same value although the accuracy of the J in the first path is somewhat low, thereby independency of paths is exhibited. Fig. 2 in Appendix also shows J^*s obtained by the following simple equation.

$$J^* = \frac{n-1}{n+1} \sigma_{net} Vc$$
 (3)

where σ_{net} shows net cross section nominal stress, and Vc shows

creep crack central opening displacement rate. In a small-scale creep state, the J's obtained by the simple equation is particularly smaller than the value of the J' in the vicinity of the extreme end of the crack obtained by the FEM analysis. Further, under the condition of 25°C, the J's obtained by the simple equation have a value about 16% smaller than that obtained by the FEM analysis. This is because a creep constant has a small value of n = 4.7, and thus the simple equation is insufficiently applied. Since n = 9.2 under the condition of -65° C, the difference between the J's in the steady state is 5% or less and they are approximately matched.

Appended table Creep characteristics

Appended Fig. 1 CCT specimen model

Appended Fig. 2 Change of creep J integrated value

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研究協力 部会 RC162 エレクトロニクス実装における信頼性評価に関する研究分科会 研究報告書



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第20章 BGAはんだバンプ接合部の き裂進展解析

(株)東芝 研究開発センター 機械・システムラボラトリー 向井 稔、高橋 浩之、川上 崇 東京工業大学 工学部 岸本喜久雄

1. はじめに

高密度実装化が進行する電子機器においては、はんだ接合部の熱疲労破損問題の重要性が高まっている。このため、はんだ接合部の信頼性評価に関して数多くの研究がなされている(i)~(4)。著者らも、Sn63-Pb37 はんだの非弾性挙動に着目した弾クリープモデルを提案し、その有効性を示してきた(5)~(10)。既に提案されている評価法の多くは、Coffin-Manson 形式の疲労寿命予測式より求まるき裂発生寿命の概念に基づいている。信頼性上の問題点である電気抵抗値の上昇は破断寿命の近くで生じることが一般的である。したがって、き裂発生寿命予測は安全側の評価といえ、設計法として妥当である。しかしながら、様々な設計条件の中では、き裂進展に関する知見も必要になる場合もある。こうした背景から、き裂進展を扱った研究も最近増えつつある(ii)~(ii)。

著者らも、破壊力学に基づくき裂進展評価(13)に加えて、材料損傷則に基づく簡便手法(8) や実接合部の疲労試験(10)と組合わせた実験的手法についても報告してきた。本稿では、先ず、 Ball Grid Array パッケージ (BGA) 等で用いられるはんだバンプ接合部の機械的疲労試験結果、き裂発生寿命予測、および破断寿命の簡便な予測法について紹介する。その上で、弾クリープモデル(5)による FEM 解析によってクリープ J 積分範囲を求め、バンプ接合部形態でのき裂進展特性について考察した結果を報告する。

2. はんだパンプ接合部の機械的疲労試験と弱命予測

2.1 試験方法

試験装置の概要と Sn63-Pb37 はんだバンプ接合試験片を図1に示す。試験にあたっては、リニアアクチュエータと減変位機構によって駆動される疲労試験機を開発して使用した。試験片は BGA の接合部と概ね同様な形状を有している。バンプ接合部を挟むセラミック基板に相対変位を繰り返し与えることにより、接合部にせん断変形を加えた。変位制御対称三角波を用いて室温にて実施した。実際の半導体パッケージはんだ接合部で生じるひずみ速度は低いため、疲労試験の波形周波数も低く設定する必要がある。本稿では、変位全振幅 $\Delta X = 7 \sim 14 \, \mu$ m, 波形周波数 $f = 3 \sim 5 \times 10^3 Hz$ の条件にて実施した試験結果について報告する。

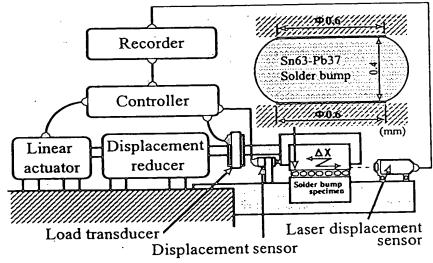


図1 機械的疲労試験装置の概要とはんだパンプ接合試験片

2.2 き裂発生廃命廃命予測

疲労き裂はバンプ試験片の接合界面近傍はんだ部の全周囲から概ね同時期に生じ、この初期き裂が進展して最終破断に至った。この間、サイクル数の増加に従い、最大荷重範囲はほぼ単調に低下していった。荷重範囲低下の一例を図2に示す。

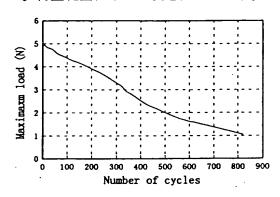


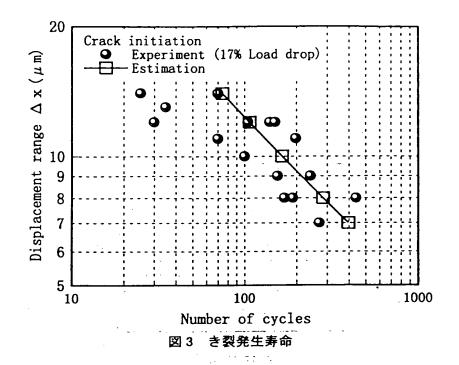
図 2 荷重範囲低下

はんだバンプ疲労試験では疲労き裂を外部から観察することができない。著者らは、荷重 範囲の低下率から初期き裂発生のサイクル数を間接的に規定することを提案している。疲 労試験における荷重範囲低下は、き裂の発生と進展に伴う剛性低下と、Sn63Pb37 はんだ材 料の繰り返し軟化現象に起因している。先ず、剛性低下に伴う荷重範囲の低下をき裂を有 する FEM モデルを用いて算定した。結果、初期形状モデルに対して荷重範囲は 11%低下 した。次に、繰り返し軟化に起因している荷重範囲低下を、バルク材の疲労試験結果とバ ンプ部で生じる平均的なせん断ひずみ範囲より検討したところ、荷重範囲低下率は 7%と算 定された。き裂発生と繰り返し軟化の各々について算出した荷重低下後の荷重範囲を乗ず ることで、き裂発生時の荷重低下率を得た。本試験のバンプ形状においては、深さ 50 μm のき裂発生時の荷重範囲低下率は条件に依らず概ね一定で 17%と算定された。この算定に 基づいて疲労き裂発生サイクル数を求め、図 3 に整理した。

有限要素法に基づく汎用構造解析コード ABAQUS を用いて、バンプ接合試験片の FEM 解析を実施した。はんだの材料特性は著者らが提案している弾クリープモデル(5)を用いた。 図 4 に相当クリープひずみ範囲の等高線図を示す。バンプ接合形態の場合、ひずみ集中部 が特異場に位置するため、角点の最大値に基づく寿命予測は不適切となる。特異点より 50 μ m内側に評価点を設ける手法を著者は以前に提案している。本手法を適用し、次の Coffin-Manson 式(7)により予測寿命を算出した。

$$N_{t} = 0.146 \cdot \Delta \varepsilon_{in}^{-1.94} \tag{1}$$

ここで、 N_1 は寿命サイクル数、 $\Delta \varepsilon_{in}$ は非弾性ひずみ範囲(ここでは、相当クリープひずみ範囲)を示す。寿命予測結果も図 3 に併記した。はんだバンプ試験片は接合部形状のばらつきが避けられないため、同一条件でも、き裂発生寿命に数倍の差がみられる。しかしながら、その傾向は、特異点より $50\,\mu$ m内側で得られた相当クリープひずみ範囲に基づく寿命予測結果と良好に対応している。



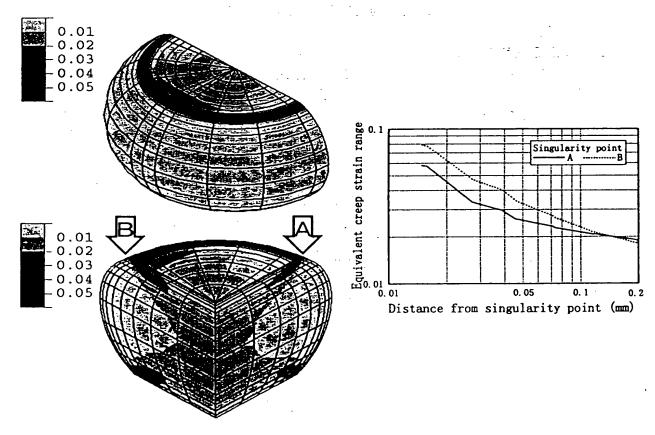


図4 相当クリープひずみ範囲の分布

2.3 破断弱命の簡便な予測法

荷重低下率が 75%に達したサイクル数を破断寿命とした。変位全振幅 ΔX と荷重範囲の低下率が 17%, および 75%に達したサイクル数の関係を図 5 に示す。図中の疲労き裂発生寿命(荷重低下率 17%)と破断寿命(荷重低下率 75%)の分布は平行とはいえないものの、両者の傾きは比較的近い。本試験で対象としたバンプ形状の場合、き裂の発生寿命と破断までの寿命の比率は約 4~6 倍であることが明らかになった。実際の設計におけるバンプ破断寿命の簡便な予測法として、き裂発生の予測寿命に上述の比率を乗ずる手法が考えられる。

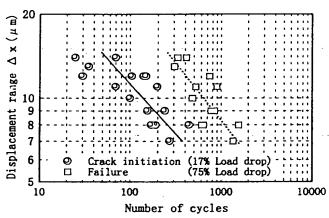


図5 き裂発生寿命と破断寿命の関係

3. き裂進展解析

3.1 き裂進展速度の貸出

初期き裂の深さを数 μ m 程度変化させて前章と同様な計算を実施し、き裂負荷さと荷重 範囲低下率の関係を調べた。結果、深さ 50 μ m のき裂発生時における進展速度と荷重範囲 低下の関係は 2.7 μ m ℓ m ℓ

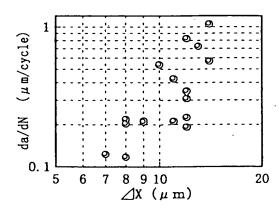


図 6 初期き裂発生直後のき裂進展速度

3.2 弾クリープ解析による ΔJc の算出

有限要素法に基づく汎用構造解析コード ABAQUS を用いて、バンプ接合試験片の FEM 解析を実施した。バンプ試験片の対称性を考慮した三次元解析モデルを図 7 のように作成した。接合界面近傍の全周に深さ $50\,\mu$ m のき裂を設けた。はんだの材料特性は弾クリープモデルを用いた。本試験条件は弾クリープモデルが適用可能なひずみ速度領域(約 3×10^4 / sec 以下)にある。試験と同様に、変位制御三角波を荷重条件としてモデル上面に与えた。図 7 中の点 A において矢印方向にクリープ J 積分値を求めた。計算量の都合上、第 4 経路までの算出とした。き裂開口側の半サイクルにおける J*の一例を図 8 に示す。き裂先端近傍の経路であるため、短時間で定常状態に達している。き裂開口側の半サイクルにおいて時間積分することでクリープ J 積分範囲 Δ Jc を算出した。

 ΔJc と進展速度 da/dN との関係を図 9 に示す。概ね同一直線上に分布している。また、 Paris 則で整理した際の乗数項は 2 に近い。接合部形態における初期のき裂挙動も ΔJc を用いることにより評価できるものと考えられる。著者らが CCT 試験片により簡便式に基づいて整理した室温での進展特性 (13) も併せて図示した。バルク材の定常進展特性との整合性には課題もあると考えられるが、本研究の範囲では、両者は概ね同一の傾向にある。

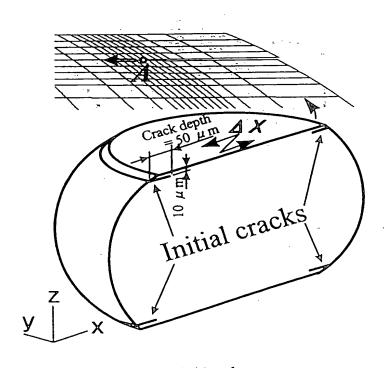


図7 解析モデル

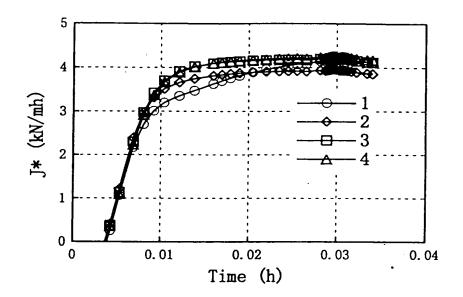


図8 クリープ」積分値

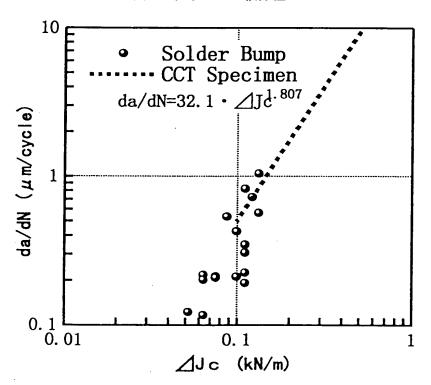


図9 はんだパンプ接合部のき裂進展挙動

4. まとめ

はんだバンプ接合部の機械的疲労試験結果、き裂発生寿命予測、および破断寿命の簡便な 予測法について紹介した。併せて、FEM解析によってクリープJ積分範囲を求め、実接合 部形態でのき裂進展挙動について検討を加えた結果を報告した。以下の結論を得た。

- ・バンプ角点の非弾性ひずみの特異性領域における寿命予測にあたり、特異点から数結晶 粒径分(50μm)離れた部位で生じる相当クリープひずみ範囲をパラメータとする手法 を適用した。寿命予測結果は試験結果と良好に対応し、手法の妥当性が確認された。
- ・本試験で対象としたバンプ形状の場合、き裂発生寿命と破断寿命の比率は約4~6倍となった。実際の設計におけるバンプ破断寿命の簡便な予測法として、応力解析に基づいて疲労き裂発生寿命を予測した後、本試験で得られる上記の寿命比率を乗ずる手法を提案した。
- ・FEM 解析より算出した ΔJc で、き裂進展速度を評価した結果、Paris 則で整理できる見通しを得た。実際の接合部形態における初期のき裂進展挙動も ΔJc を用いることにより評価できる可能性を示した。
- ・上記の結果を CCT 試験片によって得たバルク材の定常的なき裂進展挙動と比較した。微 細接合部におけるき裂発生直後の初期進展挙動であることに起因して、バルク材の定常 進展特性との整合性には課題もあると考えられる。しかしながら、本研究の範囲では、 両者は概ね同一の傾向にあった。

付録 FEM 解析によるクリープ J 和分値の算出 ~CCT 試験片モデルによる基礎検討~

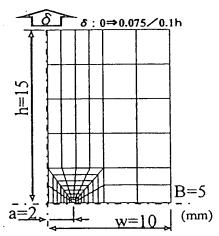
FEM 解析から得られるクリープ J 積分値 J*を基礎的な解析モデルによって検証した。汎用構造解析コード ABAQUS を用いた。解析モデルを付図 1 に示す。 CCT 試験片の対称性を考慮した二次元モデルを平面応力要素により作成した。はんだの材料特性は弾クリープモデルを用いた。ノルトン則で表現されるクリープ特性を付表 1 に示す。温度条件は、25℃、-65℃で一定とした。はんだ接合部の多くは変位制御型の荷重条件下にあることを鑑み、荷重点に強制変位 δ を与えた。き裂先端から外周に沿う 10 種類の経路について得られた J*を付図 2 に示す。初期は小規模クリープ状態にあるので、き裂先端に近い経路の方が J*は大きい。その後、試験片全体にわたってクリープ変形支配型の定常クリープ状態へ至る。第 1 経路の精度がやや低いものの、J*は同一の値に収束し、定常状態においては経路独立性を示している。付図 2 中には以下の簡便式で得られた J*も併せて併記した。

$$J^* = \frac{n-1}{n+1} \sigma_{net} V_{c}$$

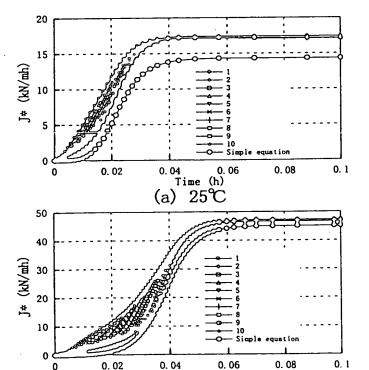
ここで、 σ_{net} は、正味断面公称応力、 V_c はクリープき裂中央開口変位速度である。小規模クリープ状態において、簡便式より得た J^* は FEM 解析によるき裂先端近傍の値よりも特に小さい。また、 25° の条件では、定常クリープ状態に至っても簡便式より得た J^* は FEM 解析値よりも約 16%低い値となっている。クリープ定数が n=4.7 と小さく、簡便式の適用性が不十分なことが原因である。 -65° の条件では n=9.2 であるので、定常状態の J^* の差は 5%以下となり概ね一致している。

付表 クリープ特性

Temperature (°C)	$\epsilon_c = A \sigma^n$	
	A (1MPa/hr)	n
-65	6.545×10^{-17}	9.2
25	1.975×10 ⁻⁸	4.7



付図1 CCT 試験片モデル



Time (h)

(b) -65℃ 付図 2 クリープ J 積分値の変化

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